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Moving Ahead: Our Commitment To Reforming the Juvenile Justice System

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

OJJDP

2015 ANNUAL REPORT

2015

ANNUAL REPORT

Moving Ahead: Our Commitment To Reforming the Juvenile Justice System

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Eileen M. Garry, Acting Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

This report covers activities undertaken by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention during fiscal year 2015 (October 1, 2014–September 30, 2015).

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To the President, the Attorney General, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairs of the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Chairperson of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives, and Members of Congress:

It is my honor to transmit the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) annual report for fiscal year 2015. This report includes information pursuant to:

- OJJDP Annual Report—Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended; Public Law 93–415, section 207 [42 U.S.C. 5617].
- Missing Children Program—JJDP Act of 1974, as amended; Public Law 93–415, section 404(a)(5) [42 U.S.C. 5773(a)(5)].
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program*—Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; Public Law 90–351, section 1808(b) [42 U.S.C. 3796ee–8(b)].
- Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs*—JJDP Act of 1974, as amended; Public Law 93–415, section 503(4) [42 U.S.C. 5782(4)].

Respectfully submitted,

Eileen M. Garry
Acting Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

*Because no funds were appropriated for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program and the Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs in fiscal year 2015, there are no activities for these programs described in this report.

FOREWORD

This annual report details the activities and initiatives that the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) engaged in during fiscal year 2015. Juvenile justice reform was a top priority at OJJDP. Together with our partners, we worked tirelessly to narrow the entry points to the juvenile justice system for at-risk youth, reduce youth violence in our communities, and support systemic reforms at the state and local levels.

This report captures the many ways in which the Office supported systemwide reform that adopts a developmentally appropriate, trauma-informed, and evidence-based approach to policy and program development. We have seen states and communities reduce the numbers of youth in detention and confinement, implement locally developed responses to youth violence, and improve outcomes for system-involved youth.

Looking forward, we will continue to promote our vision statement that children's contact with the juvenile justice system be rare, fair, and beneficial to them.

Eileen M. Garry
Acting Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

ABOUT OJJDP

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) was established by Congress through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Public Law 93–415, as amended. A component of the Office of Justice Programs within the U.S. Department of Justice, OJJDP works to prevent and control juvenile delinquency, improve the juvenile justice system, and protect children.

Vision Statement

OJJDP envisions a nation where our children are healthy, educated, and free from violence. If they come into contact with the juvenile justice system, the contact should be rare, fair, and beneficial to them.

Mission Statement

OJJDP provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP supports states and communities in their efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention programs and to improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety, holds justice-involved youth appropriately accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of youth and their families.

Organization

OJJDP is composed of the Office of the Administrator and six divisions: Budget and Administration, Core Protections, Innovation and Research, Juvenile Justice System Improvement, State and Community Development, and Youth Development, Prevention, and Safety.
Appendix C summarizes each component's role.

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Our Commitment to
Youth and Families

CHAPTER 1

Childhood should be a time of faith in life's limitless opportunities. Too many children and families live in environments where violence, crime, and fear are the everyday reality, and too many communities cannot provide the protection and stability that foster hope. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) supported prevention programs in fiscal year 2015 to help keep youth from entering the juvenile justice system and systemic reforms to ensure that youth who enter the justice system receive appropriate services and treatment. Through its formula, demonstration, research, and evaluation programs, OJJDP helped states and communities protect children and families, meet the needs of system-involved youth, keep children in school and out of the justice system, and ensure that life's endless possibilities are within the reach of every child.

The activities highlighted in this report illustrate the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) efforts during fiscal year (FY) 2015 to address the needs of youth who have come into contact with the juvenile justice system or are at risk of doing so, and to protect children who are victims of violence, crime, and abuse. Following are snapshots of OJJDP's activities to support youth and families in FY 2015. More information about these efforts, and other programs and activities, is available throughout this report and on the OJJDP website: **ojjdp.gov.**

Funding Highlights

- In FY 2015, OJJDP's awards to provide better outcomes for youth and families totaled more than **$266 million.** The **360 awards** were made through formula and discretionary grant funding.
- Through its Formula Grants program, OJJDP supported state, local, and tribal governments in their delinquency prevention, intervention, and juvenile justice system improvement efforts. OJJDP awarded more than **$39 million in formula grant funds** to designated state agencies in FY 2015.
- The Office awarded more than **$227 million in discretionary grants** in FY 2015. Included in these awards was $77 million for local and national mentoring programs and mentoring-related research. The mentoring grants also supported programs for underserved populations, including tribal youth, youth with disabilities, and youth in foster care.
- The OJJDP-funded **Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force program** helped state and local law enforcement agencies develop effective responses to cyberenticement and child pornography cases. The program encompasses investigative and forensic components, training and technical assistance, victim services, and community education through public awareness and prevention programs. In FY 2015, OJJDP awarded **$22 million to ICAC task forces for law enforcement operations and public education** and more than **$5 million for training and technical assistance and for research on Internet crimes against children.**
- The **National Center for Missing & Exploited Children** (NCMEC) is an information clearinghouse and resource center that provides families, communities, and local and federal law enforcement agencies with 24-hour services and support related to missing and exploited children. The center also raises public awareness about reducing child sexual exploitation and preventing child victimization. OJJDP funding for NCMEC totaled **$31.7 million** in FY 2015.
- Juvenile drug courts provide developmentally appropriate, community-based services to youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system because of alcohol or drug use. In FY 2015, OJJDP awarded **$4 million to 10 jurisdictions through its Juvenile Drug Courts Addressing Systemic Barriers program.** OJJDP provided this funding to help the courts implement enhancements to their operations and increase effectiveness. The Office also awarded **$2 million to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges to convene communities of practice.** These awards were given to help stakeholders promote best practices related

to the implementation of juvenile drug courts and to ensure positive outcomes for youth who are referred to these courts.

OJJDP provided an additional **$1.6 million in FY 2015 to support family drug court reform** efforts in five states and **$1 million to the Family Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance program.** The program was designed to increase family drug courts' effectiveness by improving their program protocols and standards, cross-system collaborative relationships, cost effectiveness, and staff knowledge and skills.

- Second Chance Act grants help state, local, and tribal governments and community organizations develop and implement comprehensive reentry strategies that increase public safety by reducing recidivism. As part of its commitment to promoting evidence-based, developmentally appropriate practices in family engagement and youth reentry, OJJDP made **26 Second Chance Act awards totaling nearly $11 million** in FY 2015.
- Since FY 2010, the U.S. Department of Justice has issued a Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation to make funding available to federally recognized tribes that seek to improve public safety and victim services within their communities. In FY 2015, OJJDP awarded tribes **$4.9 million** through its **Tribal Youth Program,** which supports efforts to address youth delinquency and strengthen the tribal juvenile justice system. OJJDP also enhanced the capacity of tribal courts to respond to the alcohol-related issues of youth younger than 21 by awarding an additional **$3.7 million** under its **Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts program.**

Signature Initiatives

- OJJDP addressed youth violence through several community-based initiatives. Prominent among OJJDP-funded efforts were the **Defending Childhood initiative,** the **National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention,** and the **Community-Based Violence Prevention program.**
- **Defending Childhood** is a U.S. Department of Justice initiative aimed at reducing, raising awareness of, and advancing research on children's exposure to violence. In FY 2015, the Attorney General's Advisory Committee on American Indian and Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence released its final report. The

report provides recommendations to guide the development of effective, trauma-informed, and culturally appropriate programs and services for tribal children exposed to violence. In FY 2015, OJJDP funded a supplemental award of **$300,000** to increase the number of states supported under the **Defending Childhood State Policy initiative.** Under this program, participating states received technical assistance from national experts on how to build effective trauma-informed systems.

- The **National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention** is a network of cities that partners with federal agencies, including OJJDP, to build comprehensive solutions to youth violence and gang activity. In FY 2015, the Office awarded more than **$1.6 million** to nine forum cities to support and sustain their youth violence prevention work.

- The goals of OJJDP's **Community-Based Violence Prevention program** are to change community norms regarding violence, increase youth's awareness of the risks and consequences of involvement in violence, and provide them with positive alternatives. The Office provided funding for localities to replicate proven multidisciplinary, community-based, violence-reduction strategies. In FY 2015, OJJDP provided approximately **$1.2 million** to two program sites to support their sustainability efforts.

  In FY 2015, OJJDP awarded more than **$2 million to fund training and technical assistance** for the 39 jurisdictions that are implementing the Office's signature youth violence prevention initiatives. OJJDP also provided **$3.3 million to support expansions and enhancements** to program work in 11 of these sites.

- OJJDP's **Smart on Juvenile Justice initiative** focused on diverting youth with low-level, nonviolent offenses from the juvenile justice system to community-based alternatives. The initiative emphasized public safety, holding youth appropriately accountable, reducing reoffending, eliminating racial and ethnic disparities, maximizing cost savings, and reinvesting cost savings into avenues that will help states sustain systemic change. In FY 2015, the Office expanded the initiative from three to five states and provided **$2.8 million** in funding to fill critical gaps in training, technical assistance, and resources for the juvenile defense bar.

Areas of Focus

- OJJDP urged states and communities to adopt a **developmental approach** to juvenile justice, make **trauma-informed care** central to their responses to youth, and rely on **evidence-based programs** to ensure improved outcomes for youth. In addition to the Smart on Juvenile Justice funding, OJJDP renewed its partnership with the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation with a funding commitment of as much as **$500,000 to advance juvenile justice reform.** Through this partnership, OJJDP and the MacArthur Foundation supported training and technical assistance to help states and local governments meet the mental health needs of system-involved youth, reduce racial and ethnic disparities, and promote the coordination and integration of the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

- To enhance the relationship between law enforcement and the communities they serve, the U.S. Department of Justice and OJJDP funded the training for law enforcement officers and communities on bias reduction and procedural fairness. **The National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice,** funded through a 3-year, **$5.75 million** joint grant, conducted the training in six pilot sites: Birmingham, AL; Fort Worth, TX; Gary, IN; Minneapolis, MN; Pittsburgh, PA; and Stockton, CA. To further enhance law

Advisory Boards

The **Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention** coordinates federal programs and activities related to juvenile delinquency prevention and missing and exploited children. Composed of 22 federal agency and practitioner members—appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Senate Majority Leader, and the President of the United States—the Coordinating Council makes recommendations to Congress regarding juvenile justice policies, objectives, and priorities. The Attorney General serves as chair, and the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) serves as vice chair. More information about the specific activities of the council is available at juvenilecouncil.gov.

The **Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice** (FACJJ) is composed of members of state advisory groups on juvenile justice. FACJJ advises the President and Congress on matters related to juvenile justice, evaluates the progress of juvenile justice activities and projects, and advises the OJJDP Administrator on the work of OJJDP. More information about the specific activities of the committee is available at https://facjj.ojjdp.gov.

enforcement-community relationships, the Office organized a youth panel presentation on Youth and Law Enforcement as part of a February 2015 listening session convened by The President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing. A youth and law enforcement engagement roundtable was planned for FY 2016.

- Girls and young women have represented a growing proportion of youth arrests, court delinquency petitions, detentions, and postadjudication placements in the past two decades. In October 2015, OJJDP released its **Policy Guidance on Girls and the Juvenile Justice System.** The guidance encourages the use of gender- and culturally responsive, trauma-informed, and developmentally appropriate practices when responding to the unique needs of this population.
- OJJDP continued efforts to **combat the commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of children** through research, training for law enforcement, mentoring for child victims, and investigative work conducted by ICAC task forces, among other activities. In FY 2015, OJJDP awarded more than **$1.1 million** to fund mentoring services for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation and domestic sex trafficking.
- OJJDP championed rigorous and timely **research** on a range of juvenile justice topics in FY 2015. The Office invested more than **$9.2 million** in research. Highlights of the Office's research programs are featured in the "Our Commitment to the Field" section at the end of every chapter of this report.

OUR COMMITMENT TO THE FIELD

Research • Evaluation • Communications • Training and Technical Assistance

Sharing What Works: Model Programs Guide. OJJDP's Model Programs Guide (MPG) provides practitioners with information about evidence-based prevention, intervention, and reentry programs. The online portal describes what works, what is promising, and what does not work in juvenile justice, delinquency prevention, and child protection and safety. Practitioners can search MPG's more than 270 programs by topic, keyword, youth's age, and risk and protective factors. MPG also features literature reviews that provide summaries of research and evaluation on a variety of youth-related topics. In fiscal year (FY) 2015, OJJDP expanded its MPG offerings, adding literature reviews on alternatives to detention and confinement, commercial sexual exploitation of children, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, and intersex youth in the juvenile justice system.

Offering Information and Resources Online. The Office uses a full range of communications channels to reach the widest possible audience. OJJDP's website offers a wealth of information on the Office's research and programs. Easily navigable pages provide up-to-date information on a variety of timely juvenile justice and delinquency prevention topics, such as Youth Violence Prevention Initiatives, At-Risk Girls, Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, and Meeting the Educational Needs of System-Involved Youth. *OJJDP News @ a Glance,* an award-winning bimonthly online newsletter, features highlights of OJJDP's programs and activities, training opportunities, news, and events. The JUVJUST listserv provides e-mail notifications on the latest publications, funding opportunities, training resources, and conferences of interest to the juvenile justice field. OJJDP's social media shares brief announcements and updates on what's happening in OJJDP and in the field. Connect with OJJDP on Facebook (facebook.com/OJPOJJDP), and Twitter (@OJPOJJDP), and visit the Office of Justice Programs' YouTube channel (youtube.com/user/OJPOCOM) for the latest updates.

Supporting Training and Technical Assistance. OJJDP provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to practitioners who are working to prevent and respond to youth delinquency and victimization. Key to those efforts are training and technical assistance (TTA) that address the needs of the field and support state, local, and tribal efforts to build capacity and expand the use of evidence-based practices. The Office's National Training and Technical Assistance Center oversees the provision of onsite and remote TTA. In FY 2015, OJJDP's funding for training and technical assistance totaled more than $88 million.

Every year, OJJDP convenes a TTA Provider Network meeting. The meeting allows the Office to strengthen its partnerships with TTA providers, garner feedback directly from the attendees regarding what resources they need to effectively serve the field, and increase collaboration among providers. Approximately 70 representatives from 50 organizations attended OJJDP's TTA Provider Network meeting in FY 2015.

Connecting the Field to TTA Resources. OJJDP launched TTA360, a user-friendly TTA portal, in FY 2015. TTA360 unifies OJJDP's TTA providers under one system and supports the delivery of training and technical assistance from start to finish. The system allows the Office to report real-time data on TTA activities, assess the time it takes a request to move from acceptance to successful completion, and monitor the TTA delivered by its providers.

Connect with OJJDP on social media: ojjdp.gov/enews/enews.html.

Our Commitment To
Protecting Children and Preventing Youth Violence

CHAPTER 2

Violence robs children of their childhood. The effects of violence often ripple throughout a child's life and can tear apart a community. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) worked with federal, state, and tribal partners in fiscal year 2015 to reshape the public's understanding of the impact of violence on youth and to find solutions that support collaborative, evidence-based programs and interventions that replace fear with hope. OJJDP's violence prevention efforts encompassed programs to reduce children's exposure to violence and programs that protect children and youth from online predators, commercial sexual exploitation, and abductions. OJJDP supported a rigorous research and evaluation agenda to investigate what works, targeted training and technical assistance, and a dissemination program that ensured that vital information reached practitioners, researchers, and stakeholders in the field.

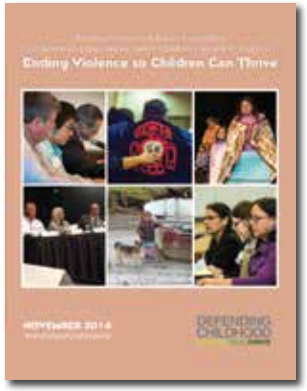
Defending Childhood

According to the second National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV II), sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, approximately one in four children and youth surveyed in 2011 witnessed a violent act in the past year. Exposure to violence can cause children significant physical, mental, and emotional harm. Furthermore, exposure to violence increases the likelihood that children will fail in school, experience depression and anxiety, develop a substance use disorder, and become involved in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. The U.S. Department of Justice launched the Defending Childhood initiative in 2010 to help prevent, address, reduce, and more fully understand children's exposure to violence. OJJDP administered the initiative.

In 2011, then-Attorney General Eric H. Holder appointed a national task force to raise public awareness about the issue of children's exposure to violence and recommend policies for preventing, responding to, and mitigating the effects of such exposure.

After conducting public hearings across the country, engaging in comprehensive research, and receiving input from stakeholders, the task force released its final report in 2012. A primary recommendation among the 56 contained in the report was that the federal government establish a commission to examine the issue of American Indian and Alaska Native children's exposure to violence. In response, the U.S. Department of Justice created the Task Force on American Indian/Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence. In fiscal year (FY) 2015, the task force's Advisory Committee released *Ending Violence So Children Can Thrive*. This report calls for trauma-informed and culturally relevant treatment and services as well as substantial federal investment and new appropriations to enable tribes to effectively address violence within their communities, prevent children from being exposed to violence, and respond to those children who have been affected.

In FY 2015, OJJDP provided $300,000 to supplement training and technical assistance to states under the Defending Childhood State Policy initiative.



OJJDP established this initiative in FY 2013 to help selected states develop or modify and implement policy and practice that address children's exposure to violence. Training and technical assistance conducted under the FY 2015 award will help to increase the number of states that have put in place model public policy initiatives to address the issue.

National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention

In 2010, the U.S. Departments of Justice and Education launched the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention. The forum represents a network of communities and federal agencies—including OJJDP—that work together, share information, and build local capacity to address youth violence.

The federal government supported the 15 forum cities as they worked to align and coordinate existing resources, engage in community outreach, develop and maintain strong collaboratives, and increase the engagement of youth, the faith community, law enforcement, victim services, and other key partners in their efforts. Forum cities created comprehensive, data-driven plans that address youth violence not only through enforcement but also prevention, intervention, and reentry strategies. In FY 2015, OJJDP awarded $1.6 million to 9 of the 15 cities to support and sustain their youth violence prevention work. This amount included $400,000 from the U.S. Department of Education to enhance positive behavioral interventions and supports (PBIS) in Baltimore, MD; Long Beach, CA; and Seattle, WA. PBIS is an evidence-based, data-driven framework proven to reduce disciplinary incidents, increase a school's sense of safety, and support improved academic outcomes.

Community-Based Violence Prevention Program

OJJDP's Community-Based Violence Prevention program helped communities develop and implement evidence-based strategies to reduce and prevent youth gang and gun violence.

Sites funded under the program replicated proven approaches, such as the Group Violence Reduction Strategy (formerly known as Operation Ceasefire/Boston Gun Project), OJJDP's Gang Violence Reduction Model, and Chicago's Cure Violence Model. Through partnerships with law enforcement, service providers, residents, and community- and faith-based organizations, program cities have reported reductions in gun violence and increases in community engagement. In FY 2015, OJJDP provided $1.2 million to sustain ongoing work in 2 of the 16 program sites. In addition, the Office awarded each of the program sites $70,000 to engage faith communities in youth violence prevention efforts and to support a convening on building learning communities.

Internet Crimes Against Children

Established in 1998, OJJDP's Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force program comprises 61 task forces representing more than 3,500 federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies. ICAC task forces are dedicated to responding to technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation. In FY 2015, OJJDP awarded $22 million to the task forces for law enforcement operations and public education. The Office also awarded more than $5 million for training and technical assistance aimed at preventing Internet crimes against children.

The number of investigations that ICAC task forces opened and the number of arrests they made continued to rise in FY 2015. Since the program's inception, task forces have arrested more than 62,000 individuals suspected of

"In 2015 alone, investigations conducted by the Internet Crimes Against Children task forces led to more than 8,700 arrests and approximately 60,000 forensic examinations."

sexually exploiting children. In 2015 alone, ICAC investigations led to more than 8,700 arrests and approximately 60,000 forensic examinations. The task forces also continued to focus on public awareness and education, making more than 13,000 presentations on Internet safety in 2015 that reached more than 1.7 million adults and children.

Through the ICAC program, OJJDP supported more than 2,300 regional law enforcement trainings on child exploitation in FY 2015. Approximately 46,000 individuals attended these regional events, which provided a forum for information sharing and collaboration among federal, state, tribal, and local agencies to combat technology-facilitated crimes against children.

In May 2015, the ICAC task forces launched Operation Broken Heart, an intensive, 2-month operation to identify and arrest child sexual predators nationwide. The annual operation targets those who own, make, or share child pornography; entice children online for sexual purposes; engage in the commercial sexual exploitation or prostitution of children; and engage in child sex tourism—traveling abroad to sexually abuse children in other countries. Operation Broken Heart resulted in 1,140 arrests across 41 states.

Tribal Youth Initiatives

To help tribal communities reduce delinquency and improve their juvenile justice systems, OJJDP provided more than $2.9 million to American Indian and Alaska Native communities under the Tribal Youth Program in FY 2015. The funds were awarded to seven geographically diverse tribal grantees to support a wide range of programs and approaches that benefit tribal youth. Programs included a project that is based on the Healing of the Canoe model, which is considered to be best practice in delinquency prevention for Pacific Northwest tribes; a mentoring program that pairs youth with tribal elders; and a program that teaches tribal girls culturally appropriate life skills to help them resist substance use, prevent teen pregnancy, foster positive relationships with peers and adults, and remain engaged in school. OJJDP also provided $2 million to fund culturally appropriate, trauma-informed training and technical assistance to the Tribal Youth Program grantees.

The U.S. Department of Justice and OJJDP promoted positive youth development strategies that build on the traditions and cultural heritage of American Indian and Alaska Native communities. In July 2015,

Today's Native Leaders, an OJJDP-sponsored program, played a key role in planning the first-ever White House tribal youth gathering. More than 1,000 youth representing 230 tribes from 42 states interacted with senior Administration officials and representatives from the White House Council on Native American Affairs during the event.

In FY 2015, OJJDP released a solicitation to expand mentoring activities in Indian country. Grantees tailored mentoring services and programs to American Indian and Alaska Native youth both on and off reservations.

Missing Children's Day

On May 20, 2015, federal officials, families of missing children, leaders of child advocacy organizations, and federal, state, local, and tribal agency representatives who have supported programs to locate and recover missing children gathered at the U.S. Department of Justice to commemorate National Missing Children's Day. Organized by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the annual ceremony recognizes the efforts made by law enforcement personnel and private citizens to recover missing and abducted children.

Senior Justice Department officials applauded the heroic efforts of law enforcement personnel and citizens to protect children from harm. Awards were presented to professionals and private citizens whose efforts helped to recover missing children, rescue children from abuse, and prosecute sexual predators.

In addition, OJJDP continued its work through the National Intertribal Youth Leadership Development initiative; more information about this project is available in this chapter's "Our Commitment to the Field" section. Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts also received funding from OJJDP in FY 2015. More information is available in chapter 3 of this report.

Missing Children

Since 1984, OJJDP has supported the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC), which serves as an information clearinghouse and resource for law enforcement agencies, schools, families, and communities working to locate missing children. The center also raises public awareness about ways to prevent child abduction as well as child sexual abuse and exploitation. OJJDP funding for NCMEC totaled $31.7 million in FY 2015.

NCMEC operates a 24-hour toll-free Missing Children's Hotline at 1–800–THE–LOST; a CyberTipline for the public and electronic service providers to report child sexual exploitation; and the Child Victim Identification Program (CVIP), which uses specialized computer software to help law enforcement identify child victims depicted in sexually exploitive images and videos.

In FY 2015, the center's hotline handled 167,067 calls. During the same period, its CyberTipline received and made available to law enforcement 3,798,741 reports of suspected child sexual exploitation or online harm to children. By the end of FY 2015, 10,219 child pornography victims were identified by law enforcement and documented in the center's CVIP system. During FY 2015,

"In fiscal year 2015, the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children's CyberTipline received and made available to law enforcement 3,798,741 reports of suspected child sexual exploitation or online harm to children."

NCMEC assisted families and law enforcement in resolving cases involving 12,537 children who were reported to be missing.

NCMEC is also a key partner in the OJJDP-administered AMBER Alert program and a participant in the annual National Missing Children's Day commemoration. The AMBER Alert system issues media alerts when a law enforcement agency determines that a child has been abducted and is in imminent danger. The Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs is the National AMBER Alert Coordinator.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

According to the OJJDP-commissioned report by the Institute of Medicine and National Research Council, *Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States*, the commercial sexual exploitation of children and child sex trafficking are serious problems in the United States. Even though estimates of the number of children who are victims of sexual exploitation and sex trafficking or who are at risk of being victimized vary greatly, even one trafficked child is one too many. In FY 2015, OJJDP continued efforts to combat the problem of commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of children through the ICAC task forces and the Judicial Institute on Domestic Child Sex Trafficking. OJJDP also supported Children's Advocacy Centers and offered juvenile justice professionals training and technical assistance on combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The Office's Mentoring for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Domestic Sex Trafficking initiative helped OJJDP enhance the mentoring capacity of six organizations and increase the availability of direct services to child victims. More information about the initiative is featured in chapter 3 of this report.

Youth With Sexual Behavior Problems

The Youth With Sexual Behavior Problems program was designed to prevent youth sexual reoffending, promote healing, and provide services for victims and their families. With funds from the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking, OJJDP made two awards totaling $600,000 in FY 2015. The funding to the two grantee sites supported a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach to provide intervention and supervision services for youth with sexual behavior problems and treatment services for their child victims and families.

OUR COMMITMENT TO THE FIELD

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Addressing Childhood Trauma. In conjunction with the U.S. Department of Justice, OJJDP developed Changing Minds—a national campaign to raise awareness, teach skills, and inspire public action to address children's exposure to violence and childhood trauma. The campaign was designed to educate the public about the urgency and prevalence of childhood trauma and exposure to violence, and motivate adults who regularly interact with children and youth to take meaningful action. Developed through the Department's Defending Childhood initiative, administered by OJJDP, the national education campaign launched in the fall of 2016.

Listening to Youth Voices. In November 2014, OJJDP convened a listening session to better understand and respond to the needs of system-involved and at-risk youth who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or questioning (LGBTQ). The listening session, "Creating and Sustaining Fair and Beneficial Environments for LGBTQ Youth," yielded ideas to improve the care of this underserved population. The Office released a report summarizing recommendations from the listening session participants in fiscal year (FY) 2016.

Combating Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. In FY 2015, with support from OJJDP, the National Academies' Institute of Medicine and National Research Council released a guide for legal professionals who interact with victims, survivors, and perpetrators of commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors. The guide is the third in a series derived from the OJJDP-commissioned report, *Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States,* which provides a comprehensive overview of the issues and recommendations for action. The first and second guides in the series were designed for victim service providers and health care professionals. The *Legal Sector Guide* provides an overview of the problem and emerging solutions for law enforcement professionals, corrections officers, attorneys, and judges—all of whom have important roles to play in responding to these crimes.

In an October 2015 article in *The Police Chief* magazine, then-OJJDP Administrator Robert L. Listenbee outlined the essential role law enforcement officers have in responding to child victims of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking. Most young people's initial contact with the justice system is through interaction with a law enforcement officer. Properly trained officers may be able to recognize signs of trauma and guide youth to appropriate services and programs. The article highlighted OJJDP's work with federal, state, and local governments to address commercial sexual exploitation of children and enhance supports for survivors.

Addressing Youth Gangs. The OJJDP-funded National Gang Center worked to reduce gang-related crime and violence by providing national leadership, information to policymakers and researchers, and resources, training, and technical assistance to practitioners nationwide. In December 2014, OJJDP published *Highlights of the 2012 National Youth Gang Survey*. Conducted by the National Gang Center, the survey found that in 2012, there were an estimated 30,700 gangs (an increase from 29,900 in 2011) and 850,000 gang members (an increase from 782,500 in 2011). The number of reported gang-related homicides increased 20 percent—from 1,824 in 2011 to 2,363 in 2012.

In FY 2015, OJJDP provided funding for five sites to institute anti-gang strategies and programs: Denver, CO; Fort Pierce, FL; Long Beach, CA; Multnomah County, OR; and Tacoma, WA. Each site received approximately $200,000 to enhance the implementation of prevention, intervention, and targeted enforcement programs to combat gangs. The programs were to adopt OJJDP's Comprehensive Gang Model.

Expanding the AMBER Alert System. To expand the reach of the AMBER Alert system, the U.S. Department of Justice announced a partnership with Facebook and Bing in January 2015. Through this partnership, Facebook provides alerts that are geo-targeted to users who are near the abduction and that are pushed to user news feeds. Notifications provide detailed information, including a photograph of the child and information about the suspected abductor. Bing now allows users to access AMBER Alerts through its online tools.

Helping To Develop Tribal Youth Leaders. As part of OJJDP's National Intertribal Youth Leadership Development initiative, more than 200 youth leaders gathered at the United National Indian Tribal Youth's (UNITY's) Mid-Year Conference for leadership training. During the February 2015 event, the White House announced the launch of the Generation Indigenous Native Youth Challenge. The challenge addressed issues facing native youth and created a platform for these youth to access information about opportunities and resources, and have their voices and contributions to their communities highlighted.

OJJDP continued to partner with UNITY in FY 2015. Under the Today's Native Leaders initiative, OJJDP and UNITY funded 7 regional trainings to provide opportunities for more than 700 tribal youth to develop their leadership skills and engage in community service projects in Indian country. Today's Native Leaders also provided free training via webinars to more than 500 participants. Topics included starting a youth council, action planning, fundraising, and creating inclusive environments for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, intersex, and Two-Spirit youth.

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Our Commitment To
Keeping Youth Out of the System

CHAPTER 3

Children need guidance and support to help them make healthy choices and take advantage of the opportunities before them. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) invested in prevention and intervention programs aimed at helping young people overcome the challenges in their lives and avoid involvement with the justice system. OJJDP advanced positive youth development through mentoring programs for underserved populations, efforts to dismantle overly harsh and discriminatory school discipline policies, support for juvenile drug courts, and programs to meet the needs of girls in the justice system. OJJDP carried out this work through research, convenings of experts in the field, resource and publication development, and public presentations.

Mentoring

Mentoring aims to provide youth with healthy life alternatives, positive role models, and direct contact with caring adults. In fiscal year (FY) 2015, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provided more than $77 million in discretionary funding to strengthen mentoring programs across the nation. These programs were focused on addressing the mentoring needs of underserved populations, including tribal youth, youth with disabilities, youth in foster care, and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

OJJDP awarded more than $2.6 million to mentoring project sites for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation and domestic sex trafficking in FY 2015. Under the Mentoring for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Domestic Sex Trafficking initiative, current and previously funded grantees, working with OJJDP's training and technical assistance provider, developed or enhanced mentoring service models and mentor training best practices that focus on the needs of youth, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, or intersex youth who are victims or at risk of commercial sexual exploitation and domestic sex trafficking.

In January 2015, OJJDP partnered with MENTOR: The National Mentoring Partnership to launch the National Mentoring Resource Center. The center's three components—a website, no-cost training and technical assistance, and a research board—collectively improve the quality and effectiveness of youth mentoring across the country. The website offers comprehensive resources, references, and training materials, including a "What Works in Mentoring" section, and examples of evidence-based programs and practices. For more information, see this chapter's "Our Commitment to the Field" section.

OJJDP also worked to advance mentoring research, which included funding investigator-initiated and demonstration projects to move the field toward evidence-based and effective practices for youth mentoring.

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In FY 2015, grantees began work on several mentoring research projects that OJJDP has funded. These included the development and evaluation of new mentoring practices for children of incarcerated parents; an evaluation of the impact of a long-term, high school mentoring intervention on high-risk youth; and continuation of a longitudinal study to examine the influence of certain factors on youth recidivism. Grantees also conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of community-based, cross-age mentoring to reduce negative outcomes among African American and Latino youth in three low-income, high-violence neighborhoods.

Supportive School Discipline Initiative

According to the study, Breaking Schools' Rules, by the Council of State Governments Justice Center and the Public Policy Research Institute, the use of exclusionary school discipline policies (i.e., suspension and expulsion) can often disrupt children's education and increase their likelihood of coming into contact with the juvenile justice system. Through the Supportive School Discipline Initiative (SSDI), the U.S. Departments of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services partnered to promote school discipline practices that foster safe, supportive, and productive learning environments. The initiative also aimed to reduce the disproportionate use of discipline on students of color and students with disabilities. The SSDI partners developed a consensus-for-action report that was distributed to federal, state, and local education and justice stakeholders; promoted the integration of supportive school discipline into federal grantmaking; and issued policy and legal guidance to ensure that school discipline policies comply with the nation's civil rights laws. In FY 2015, the SSDI partners conducted a series of webinars and developed a resource webpage, https://csgjusticecenter.org/youth/school-discipline-consensus-report, to increase stakeholders' knowledge about the report and its implications.

In October 2014, OJJDP cosponsored the National Leadership Summit on School Discipline and Climate. Education and justice officials, youth advocates, and parents and guardians gathered in Washington, DC, to share their challenges and successes in enhancing school climate, reforming school discipline policies and practices, and reducing student entry into the juvenile justice system. The summit provided attendees with comprehensive information about the technical assistance and financial resources available to assist states and communities in these efforts. Also in FY 2015, OJJDP participated in "Rethink School Discipline," a White House convening on improving school discipline practices and creating positive school climates. The July 2015 conference highlighted tools

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and resources from SSDI and offered best practices that communities can use to help children succeed and avoid justice system involvement.

OJJDP partnered with the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to implement the School Justice Collaboration Program: Keeping Kids in School and Out of Court. This effort aimed to enhance coordination among schools, mental and behavioral health specialists, law enforcement, and juvenile justice officials at the local level.

Girls at Risk

According to OJJDP's National Disproportionate Minority Contact Databook, today, nearly 30 percent of juveniles arrested are girls or young women and their share of the total number of arrests, residential placements, and court cases has increased compared to two decades ago. In FY 2015, OJJDP promoted a developmentally appropriate, gender-responsive, and trauma-informed approach to address the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP developed policy guidance on girls and the juvenile justice system as part of its ongoing response to the needs of this population. Released in October 2015, the guidance highlighted areas where states, tribes, and communities can improve their approach to at-risk and justice-involved girls. Recommendations included reducing the arrest and detention of girls and young women for status offenses, technical violations of probation, simple assault, family-based offenses, and prostitution-related charges, while expanding community-based alternatives to detention and incarceration. The guidance also outlined OJJDP's commitment to providing training and technical assistance, grants, research, and data collection support to enable the field to better understand and meet the needs of girls.

In September 2015, OJJDP organized the workshop, "Going Against the Grain: Addressing the Needs of System-Involved Girls." The workshop stressed trauma-informed care as an essential intervention strategy for helping at-risk girls avoid contact with the juvenile justice system. Through its FY 2015 Studies Program on At-Risk or System-Involved Girls, OJJDP provided $148,000 to support analyses of existing data to improve knowledge about this population.

Drug Courts

Juvenile drug courts help justice-involved youth with substance use disorders get their lives back on track through treatment, judicial supervision, mandatory drug testing, sanctions, and incentives. In FY 2015, OJJDP awarded $4 million to 10 jurisdictions under the Juvenile Drug Courts Addressing Systemic Barriers program. The funds helped address systemic barriers that impede juvenile drug court operations and decrease their effectiveness. OJJDP also awarded $2 million to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges to convene juvenile drug court communities of practice. Composed of practitioners, judges, researchers, treatment providers, impacted youth and families, and other stakeholders, the

communities of practice share best practices and create new knowledge to advance juvenile drug court practices.

Family drug courts focus on reducing incidences of child abuse and neglect, intervening in families with risk factors, and reducing negative outcomes for youth affected by parental substance use disorders. In FY 2015, OJJDP provided $1.6 million to support five family drug courts' statewide system-reform efforts. The reforms built on recommendations found in *Guidance to States: Recommendations for Developing Family Drug Court Guidelines,* an OJJDP-sponsored publication. OJJDP also provided $1 million to the Family Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance program.

The program supported training and technical assistance that helps develop, maintain, and enhance family drug courts.

In September 2015, OJJDP sponsored a listening session on improving family drug court services. More than 40 state leaders, practitioners, family drug court experts, and representatives from child welfare and substance use treatment agencies attended the event. Participants reviewed the latest findings on the effectiveness of family drug courts, explored strategies to achieve systems change, identified ways to serve families more efficiently through improved practices and policies, and discussed building an effective governance structure encompassing the child welfare, substance use treatment, and judicial systems.

Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts

In FY 2015, OJJDP awarded $3.7 million to 12 Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts nationwide to enhance their capacity to respond to the alcohol-related issues of tribal youth younger than age 21. The participating tribal courts used the funds to develop or enhance their policies, procedures, assessment tools, and service models that address underage drinking.

"Family drug courts focus on reducing incidences of child abuse and neglect, intervening in families with risk factors, and reducing negative outcomes for youth affected by parental substance use disorders."

OUR COMMITMENT TO THE FIELD

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Mentoring. OJJDP launched the National Mentoring Resource Center in fiscal year (FY) 2015 to promote effective, evidence-based youth mentoring. Developed in partnership with MENTOR: The National Mentoring Partnership, this comprehensive online resource provides mentoring tools and information, program and training materials, and customized training and technical assistance (TTA) to help local programs and practitioners improve the quality and effectiveness of their mentoring efforts. The Office also joined MENTOR to cohost the National Mentoring Summit in January 2015. The summit featured more than 60 workshops and was attended by approximately 900 mentoring professionals and youth advocates from around the country.

In line with its strategic focus on mentoring, OJJDP convened a roundtable titled "Enhancing the Infrastructure to Support, Sustain, and Expand Mentoring Programs" in November 2014. Officials from the White House and federal interagency youth initiatives, social scientists, youth, and representatives from community-based social service programs discussed using evidence-based practices to strengthen, expand, and implement youth mentoring activities and TTA. OJJDP used the information gathered from this roundtable to inform the development of its FY 2015 Mentoring Opportunities for Youth solicitation.

Rethinking School Discipline. In collaboration with the U.S. Departments of Education and Health and Human Services, OJJDP continued its webinar series to raise awareness about harsh and exclusionary school discipline policies and to provide practical examples of effective disciplinary policies. Topics in FY 2015 included trauma-informed practices in school discipline, navigating the roles and responsibilities of school resource officers, innovative approaches to reducing chronic truancy, and the multitiered behavioral health framework as an alternative to traditional school discipline.

Responding to the Needs of System-Involved Girls. In October 2014, OJJDP's National Girls Initiative held a roundtable to generate ideas about how best to meet the unique needs of girls in or at risk of entering the juvenile justice system. Experts from OJJDP, girls' advocacy groups, and the public health and law enforcement fields, as well as women formerly involved with the juvenile justice system gathered to discuss policy development, TTA, and new opportunities and resources to support professionals who work with girls. Contributions from roundtable participants informed the development of OJJDP's Policy Guidance on Girls and the Juvenile Justice System.

Disseminating Research. More than 20 sessions at the November 2014 American Society of Criminology (ASC) annual meeting highlighted recent developments in OJJDP-funded research. The sessions explored research on supportive school discipline, Latino youth involvement with the juvenile justice system, mentoring, and OJJDP's Model Programs Guide, among other topics. ASC is an international organization that promotes scientific and professional knowledge concerning the measurement, etiology, consequences, prevention, control, and treatment of crime and delinquency.

Addressing Substance Use by Youth. Released in FY 2015, *Juvenile Drug Courts: A Process, Outcome, and Impact Evaluation* provides an overview of an OJJDP-sponsored evaluation of drug court intervention programs. The bulletin's authors evaluated nine juvenile drug courts from three regions, assessing the relative effect of each court and the courts' combined effectiveness in reducing recidivism and improving youth's social functioning. Findings showed that juvenile drug courts in general were not adhering to evidence-based practices. Only two of the nine courts demonstrated adherence to evidence-based correctional treatment practices, and only one court's referral agencies performed well in the process evaluation.

To address the issue, OJJDP awarded a cooperative agreement to the American Institutes for Research in FY 2015 to create research-informed guidelines for juvenile drug treatment courts. The research team conducted a systematic review of literature from the juvenile justice, child welfare, public health, and education research fields to inform its work. The guidelines promoted effective practice and high-quality service delivery for youth with substance use disorders to keep these young people away from further contact with the juvenile justice system. OJJDP released the guidelines in FY 2016.

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Our Commitment To
Ensuring a Brighter Future for System-Involved Youth

CHAPTER 4

In fiscal year 2015, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) worked to ensure a juvenile justice system that held youth accountable for their actions while providing the developmentally appropriate, trauma-informed treatment and services they need. This work was in keeping with OJJDP's vision statement that youth involvement with the justice system should be a rare but beneficial occurrence, and it should help prepare youth to become fully contributing members of their families and communities. OJJDP supported system reforms that narrow the entry points to the system, ensure that every youth has access to legal counsel, provide more effective reentry services to youth leaving out-of-home placement and returning to their communities, and improve interactions between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

Reforming Juvenile Justice

During fiscal year (FY) 2015, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) protected system-involved youth by ensuring compliance with the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. OJJDP also implemented targeted programs and activities that were developmentally appropriate, evidence based, and trauma informed.

Advances in neuroscience research have given OJJDP a better understanding of the particular developmental needs of at-risk and system-involved youth. In FY 2014, OJJDP tasked the National Academies' National Research Council with developing reform recommendations grounded in knowledge about adolescent development. The resulting report, *Implementing Juvenile Justice Reform: The Federal Role,* helped guide OJJDP's reform efforts. Full details on the report are included in the "Our Commitment to the Field" sidebar at the end of this chapter.

Implementing Juvenile Justice Reform built on an earlier report OJJDP commissioned from the National Research Council in FY 2013. The report, *Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach,* revealed important differences between adolescents and adults, highlighting the need for a developmental approach to juvenile justice reform.

Formula Grants Program

Through the JJDP Act, OJJDP provides formula grants to support state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. OJJDP awarded more than $39 million in formula grant funds to designated state agencies in FY 2015. To receive funding, states must comply with the 28 state plan requirements described in the Act. Within the 28 state plan requirements, there are 4 requirements that are deemed to be "core" because a state's annual formula grant funding is reduced by 20 percent for each requirement with which a state is determined to be out of compliance. These core requirements obligate participating states to (1) deinstitutionalize status offenders, (2) separate youth from adults in secure facilities, (3) remove youth from adult jails and lockups, and (4) address disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system.

States' compliance data can be viewed on the OJJDP website: ojjdp.gov/compliance/compliancedata.html.

In addition to the more than $39 million the Office awarded to designated state agencies in FY 2015, OJJDP made site visits, provided technical assistance, and sponsored training conferences to assist states in preventing youth delinquency and implementing the four core requirements of the JJDP Act.

"Advances in neuroscience research have given the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention a better understanding of the particular developmental needs of at-risk and system-involved youth."

Formula Grants Program Funds at Work

Formula grant program awardees in California reported many individual project accomplishments in fiscal year 2015. These included establishing evening reporting centers, which offer youth on probation enriching alternatives to involvement in the juvenile justice system. Grantees also provided probation departments with trainings on diverting youth to community services and established youth courts specializing in the needs of system-involved girls and young women. Other programs trained attendees on the nonvictimization of commercially sexually exploited youth while others offered families and youth linkages to mental health and primary health care services.

In South Carolina, Project Connect, a program of Carolina Family Services, Inc., worked to reduce the number of juvenile detentions, reduce disproportionate minority contact in the juvenile justice system, and reduce unnecessary institutionalization of status offenders in local counties. Working with independent service providers in coordination with community-based agencies, Project Connect offered community-based, culturally competent, and strength-based alternatives to costly secure detention for low-risk youth. These services helped the youth and their families to address the factors influencing their behavior. In addition, a family advocate worked to strengthen parenting skills and help youth participants learn to navigate the educational, vocational, mental health, juvenile justice, and social service systems.

During FY 2015, a total of 119,256 youth were served in various programs funded by formula grants. Of that number, 66 percent exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior in the short term. Targeted behaviors include improvement in antisocial behavior, school attendance, self-esteem, family relationships, and other areas vital to positive youth development. Measures of long-term outcomes showed a positive trend—81 percent of program youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior 6 to 12 months after leaving or completing a funded program.

During FY 2015, 45 percent of grantees and subgrantees implemented evidence-based programs or practices. Recidivism levels among the youth served while in funded programs (short-term data) were relatively low. Only 6 percent of the youth who were tracked recidivated.

Smart on Juvenile Justice

The Office urged states and communities to adopt a developmental approach to juvenile justice and to make trauma-informed care available to children exposed to violence. To foster juvenile justice reform, OJJDP supported programs, research, and training and technical assistance that promoted the safety and well-being of the nation's youth. Launched in 2014, OJJDP's Smart on Juvenile Justice initiative promoted systemwide juvenile justice reform and bolstered efforts to end racial and ethnic disparities. Smart on Juvenile Justice aligned with the goals of the U.S. Department of Justice's Smart on Crime initiative to create a more equitable and efficient justice system.

To reduce recidivism and improve outcomes for youth, in FY 2015, OJJDP provided six planning grantees—Connecticut, Georgia,

"The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Smart on Juvenile Justice initiative promoted systemwide juvenile justice reform and bolstered efforts to end racial and ethnic disparities."

Guam, Indiana, Massachusetts, and New York—with training, technical assistance, and policy support under the Smart on Juvenile Justice: Community Supervision Training and Technical Assistance program.

OJJDP worked to ensure that every youth involved with the justice system had fair and equal access to quality legal representation. Through the Smart on Juvenile Justice: Enhancing Youth Access to Justice initiative, the Office provided approximately $2.8 million in FY 2015 to fill critical gaps in training, technical assistance, and resources for the juvenile defense bar (see more information in the "Indigent Defense" section of this chapter).

Building Communities of Trust and Justice

The National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice is supported by branches of the U.S. Department of Justice, including OJJDP. The 3-year, multimillion-dollar initiative was targeted to improve police-community relationships in Birmingham, AL; Fort Worth, TX; Gary, IN; Minneapolis, MN; Pittsburgh, PA; and Stockton, CA.

The initiative funded the development and implementation of site-specific plans that included training on procedural justice and implicit bias, racial reconciliation discussions between the communities and the police departments, implementation of the Group Violence Intervention program, and a review and analysis of department policies and procedures. In FY 2015, OJJDP provided $600,000 to the initial five pilot sites to coordinate and implement the initiative's strategies within their police departments. The Office awarded an additional $1 million in supplemental funding to support the implementation of strategies in the sixth and most recently added site. The supplemental award also supported rigorous process and outcome evaluations in all the sites.

The initiative also provided training and technical assistance to police departments and communities that are not in the pilot sites. Police departments and community groups could request training, peer mentoring, expert consultation, and other types of assistance on implicit bias, procedural justice, and racial reconciliation. In FY 2015, the initiative launched an online clearinghouse, https://truthandjustice.org, which offers tools, research, case studies, and up-to-date information about what works to build trust between citizens and law enforcement. In October 2015, the initiative developed training curriculums on procedural justice and implicit bias and hosted a train-the-trainer event. A board of advisors—composed of national leaders from law enforcement, academia, and faith-based groups as well as community stakeholders and civil rights advocates—guided the initiative.

Public-Private Partnerships for Reform

Partnerships with the nonprofit and philanthropic sectors allowed OJJDP to leverage resources, share critical information across disciplines, and find solutions to complex issues through expanded problem solving. In FY 2015, OJJDP and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation announced a joint award of $2 million to advance juvenile justice reform. OJJDP and the MacArthur Foundation each provided 2 years of funding at $125,000 per year to four organizations to support innovative reforms in treatment and services for youth.

Through this renewed partnership, first established in 2011, OJJDP and MacArthur supported training and technical assistance for states and local governments to meet the mental health needs of system-involved youth, reduce racial and ethnic disparities, and promote coordination and integration for youth involved in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

OJJDP has partnered with the Annie E. Casey Foundation since 2010 to reduce the unnecessary and inappropriate use of secure detention for youth in various sites across the country. In FY 2015, OJJDP and the Casey Foundation renewed their public-private partnership to support reforms and innovations in juvenile detention. OJJDP provided $230,000 to expand the Juvenile Detention Alternatives initiative to states and tribal governments in the process of reforming their juvenile detention policies and practices. This initiative—which emphasized the importance of collaboration among state agencies, government organizations, and community organizations—worked to reduce the use of detention for nonviolent youth, reduce racial and ethnic disparities, and improve public safety. The FY 2015 funds supported the continuation of site work with the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians as well as work with a pueblo that is a member of New Mexico's Tribal-State Judicial Consortium.

Indigent Defense

Despite the efforts of juvenile justice professionals, many children across the nation lack meaningful access to counsel at critical stages of the juvenile justice process. OJJDP's Survey of Youth in Residential Placement found that only 42 percent of youth in custody reported that they had access to a lawyer. In FY 2015, OJJDP worked to ensure that all youth involved with the juvenile justice system received the guarantees of due process and equal protection, regardless of their family's socioeconomic status.

The Office's FY 2015 Smart on Juvenile Justice: Enhancing Youth Access to Justice initiative funded 1-year planning grants for state government agencies and tribal governments to develop strategies to ensure that every system-involved youth had fair and equal access to quality legal representation. The Office also funded a training and technical assistance provider to educate and provide technical assistance to juvenile defenders on adolescent brain and behavioral development, recent advances in neuroscience, and the impact of exposure to violence and trauma on normal human development and well-being. This initiative also funded the development of resource centers to help state, tribal, and local juvenile defense systems enhance the quality of legal representation, leverage resources, and collect and analyze data to measure the effectiveness of specific initiatives.

In FY 2015, OJJDP continued its support of the Juvenile Indigent Defense National Clearinghouse. The clearinghouse provided a broad range of activities and services to improve the quality of juvenile indigent defense representation and ensure professional, ongoing technical support to the juvenile indigent defense bar.

Reentry

Youth who return to their communities from residential placement often need specialized services to aid their successful reintegration into the community. In FY 2015, OJJDP allocated $1.75 million to the Juvenile Reentry Assistance program, administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, to facilitate youth's successful transition back to their families and communities following secure confinement or out-of-home placement. Through the expungement and sealing of records and

provision of direct legal services, the program helped reentering youth to overcome the collateral consequences that can impede their access to adequate housing, education, and employment. In addition, stakeholders in the juvenile justice system—including judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, public defenders, and community-based organizations—received training on the collateral consequences of system involvement on youth and their families.

Second Chance Act

Second Chance Act programs supported state efforts to reduce recidivism and improve outcomes for youth returning to their communities after out-of-home placement. In FY 2015, OJJDP made 26 awards totaling $10.9 million under Second Chance Act programs.

OJJDP awarded more than $2.9 million through the Second Chance Act Strengthening Relationships Between Young Fathers and Their Children project. This reentry mentoring program aimed to reduce recidivism among young fathers; improve outcomes for young fathers, their children, and other family members; promote responsible fatherhood; and protect public safety.

Under the Second Chance Act Supporting Latino/a Youth From Out-of-Home Placement to the Community program, OJJDP provided $2.9 million to reduce recidivism among Latino and Latina youth and promote family and individual well-being, civic and community engagement, workforce development, and cognitive competencies. The funds provided these youth with supportive services to guide their successful reentry back to their families and communities.

OJJDP also provided more than $1.2 million in funding for the Second Chance Act Strengthening Families and Children of Incarcerated Parents program. Through this program, children who have a parent incarcerated in a federal correctional facility received mentoring and comprehensive services to facilitate healthy and positive relationships between them, their incarcerated parent, and their caregivers.

Under the Second Chance Act Comprehensive Statewide Juvenile Reentry System Reform Implementation program, OJJDP awarded approximately $2.2 million to help select states and jurisdictions implement a juvenile reentry system that reduces recidivism and supports positive youth outcomes.

OJJDP's Second Chance Act Smart on Juvenile Justice: Community Supervision program, funded at $1 million, provided planning grants to states, local government agencies, and federally recognized tribes to support their efforts to develop strategic plans for comprehensive juvenile community supervision reform. The program was designed to reduce recidivism and improve outcomes for youth under community supervision. The Office provided an additional $650,000 to fund the Second Chance Act Smart on Juvenile Justice: Community Supervision Training and Technical Assistance program, which supported sites selected under the program.

Eliminating Prison Rape

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was passed in 2003 with unanimous support from both parties in Congress. The purpose of the act is to "provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in federal, state, and local institutions and to provide

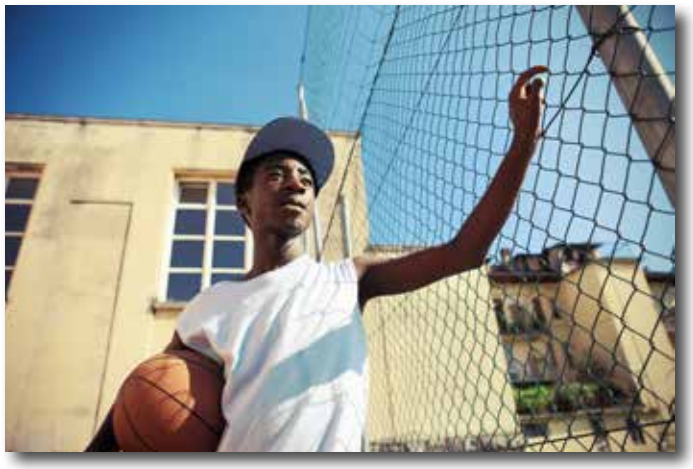
information, resources, recommendations, and funding to protect individuals from prison rape."

States that are unable to comply with the requirements of PREA are assessed a 5-percent penalty against their OJJDP-administered formula grant funds. In FY 2015, the U.S. Department of Justice reallocated these funds as grants to be used specifically for PREA-related purposes. Under the Guidance for Prison Rape Elimination Act Reallocation program, OJJDP provided more than $530,000 to 31 jurisdictions to help state and local governments that are charged with the incarceration of prisoners to bring their facilities into closer compliance with the requirements of PREA.

Juveniles Taken Into Custody

OJJDP monitors trends related to youth in residential placement. The 2014 Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC) and the 2013 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) provided valuable data and information about juveniles in custody and the facilities that held them.

Facilities included in both the JRFC and CJRP data collections represented a wide range of facility types—secure, nonsecure, publicly operated (state and local), and privately operated (including long- and short-term holding). Of all juveniles in residential placement, 71 percent were held in public facilities and 29 percent were held in private facilities.



Trends

A total of 50,821 youth were held in publicly and privately operated juvenile residential facilities on the October 2014 JRFC census date. The number of youth held in residential placement decreased 52 percent between 1997 and 2014, bringing the overall count back to a figure below that reported in 1977 (59,684).

Offense Profiles

The vast majority of youth in residential placement were held for delinquency offenses (95 percent). Of these, person offenses accounted for 37 percent of youth held; property crimes were 24 percent; and drug offenses, public order offenses, and technical violations accounted for smaller percentages of youth held. Youth in placement for status offenses (conduct that would not be a crime if committed by an adult) made up 5 percent of the population.

Offense profiles of detained and committed youth differed.* Technical violation and status offenses were more common among females than males in both the committed and detained populations. In contrast, person, property, and public order offenses were more common among both committed and detained males

*Detained youth include youth held prior to adjudication while awaiting a hearing in juvenile or adult criminal court as well as youth held after adjudication while awaiting disposition or placement elsewhere. Committed youth include juveniles in placement in a facility as part of a court-ordered disposition or sentence.

than females. African Americans accounted for the largest share of both detained and committed youth in 2013. Of the African American committed population, 43 percent were held for person offenses.

In contrast, of the detained populations, Asian Americans accounted for the largest proportion (41 percent) held for person offenses. Similar proportions of white, Hispanic, and Asian youth were committed for drug and public order offenses in 2013 (approximately 20 percent).

Age

Overall, youth ages 16–17 made up more than 50 percent of the population, and youth ages 13–15 made up 30 percent of those in residential placement.

Deaths in Residential Placement

Juvenile facilities reported 8 deaths of youth younger than age 21 in residential placement for the 12 months prior to the 2014 census. Deaths of juveniles in residential placement remain relatively rare; the death rate in 2014 was 1.6 per 100,000, down from 2.4 per 100,000 in 2012.

Offense Profiles of Youth, 2013

		Gender		Race/Ethnicity					
Most Serious Offense	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**White**	**African American**	**Hispanic**	**AI/AN**	**Asian American**	**Other**
Total	54,148	46,421	7,727	17,563	21,550	12,291	1,078	476	1,190
Delinquency	95%	96%	89%	93%	96%	97%	93%	95%	92%
Person	37	38	31	33	41	34	33	36	38
Violent Crime Index*	25	28	13	20	31	25	18	28	21
Other Person	11	10	19	13	11	9	15	9	17
Property	24	24	19	23	25	23	23	29	20
Property Crime Index**	19	20	15	18	21	18	17	21	17
Other Property	4	5	3	5	4	5	6	8	3
Drug	7	6	7	8	4	8	7	7	5
Public Order	11	12	9	11	11	12	9	11	10
Technical Violation	17	16	23	17	15	21	21	12	18
Status Offense	5	4	11	7	4	3	7	5	8

Note: AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native.
*Violent Crime Index = Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, robbery, and aggravated assault.
**Property Crime Index = Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

OUR COMMITMENT TO THE FIELD

Research • Evaluation • Communications • Training and Technical Assistance

Reforming Juvenile Justice. *Implementing Juvenile Justice Reform: The Federal Role* provided a strategic plan for the federal government, particularly OJJDP, to support and facilitate developmentally oriented juvenile justice reform, as detailed in *Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach*. To guide system reform, the report identifies seven hallmarks of a developmental approach to juvenile justice: accountability without criminalization, alternatives to justice system involvement, individualized response based on needs and risks, confinement only when necessary for public safety, genuine commitment to fairness, sensitivity to disparate treatment, and family engagement.

In collaboration with OJJDP, the International Association of Chiefs of Police released *The Effects of Adolescent Development on Policing,* an online brief designed to help law enforcement personnel who interact with youth better understand adolescent development and behavior. The brief provides an overview of adolescent behavioral development, recommendations for developmentally appropriate responses, strategies to improve interactions with youth, and examples of programs fostering positive youth development.

Preparing for a Trauma Consultation in Your Juvenile and Family Court, an OJJDP-sponsored guide released by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), outlines what courts need to know about a trauma consultation, or a trauma audit, and how it can help juvenile and family courts become more trauma informed. The guide provides a conceptual and basic operational framework for trauma-informed courts, including positioning them as stakeholders in the community. NCJFCJ planned to update the guide with lessons learned and advances in the field as they develop.

Pursuing Justice for Youth. October 2015 was National Youth Justice Awareness Month. For more than four decades, OJJDP has worked with states, tribes, and local jurisdictions to prevent delinquency, reduce recidivism, and improve outcomes for youth, families, and communities. Through this observance, the Office promoted its commitment to ensuring that youth's contact with the juvenile justice system be rare, fair, and beneficial to them.

Preventing Youth Violence. In May 2015, OJJDP staff participated in the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention's fourth national summit. Launched in 2010, the National Forum is composed of 15 cities that partner with federal agencies, including OJJDP, to collaborate and support local efforts to prevent and reduce youth violence. Nearly 400 people, including federal officials, city administrators, nonprofit leaders, health commissioners, youth and victim advocates, and law enforcement personnel from across the country as well as representatives from Honduras, Colombia, Mexico, and Brazil attended the 2-day summit.

In October 2015, OJJDP's National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention's coordination team partnered with the World Bank and the city of Baltimore to host a Youth Crime and Violence Prevention Knowledge Exchange in Baltimore, MD. The event brought together federal and city officials, community and faith-based organizations, representatives from the Jamaican government, and more than 35 World Bank officials to exchange successful strategies for addressing youth violence and creating safe environments for young people.

Providing Assistance to States. Through the Center for Coordinated Assistance to States (CCAS), OJJDP provided states, tribes, and communities with resources and training and technical assistance to assist in the planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and assessing of delinquency prevention, intervention, and juvenile justice systems improvement projects. In fiscal year (FY) 2015, the Office awarded CCAS more than $1.5 million to fund high-quality, tailored, training and technical assistance to improve outcomes for at-risk youth and youth involved in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems.

In April 2015, CCAS released the Reducing the Use of Isolation Toolkit, developed in partnership with the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators. The toolkit was designed to guide youth correctional administrators and directors of institutions and secure facilities in changing cultures that rely on isolation as a behavior management tool. In FY 2015, CCAS continued to deliver training to help sites develop emergency plans for detention centers and correctional facilities. The emergency plans aligned with principles outlined in OJJDP's *Emergency Planning for Juvenile Justice Residential Facilities* guide.

Disseminating Research. OJJDP's Beyond Detention bulletin series presents the findings of the Northwestern Juvenile Project—the first large-scale, prospective, longitudinal study of substance use and psychiatric disorders in a diverse sample of 1,829 youth detainees at the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center in Chicago, IL. In FY 2015, the four bulletins that OJJDP released under the series included the following findings:

- Most frequently, youth in detention did not receive mental health services because they believed their problems would go away without outside help, and nearly one-third of youth were not sure whom to contact or where to get mental health services *(Perceived Barriers to Mental Health Services Among Detained Youth)*.
- Among youth processed in adult criminal court, those sentenced to prison had significantly greater odds than those who received a less severe sentence of having a disruptive behavior disorder, a substance use disorder, or co-occurring affective and anxiety disorders *(Detained Youth Processed in Juvenile and Adult Court: Psychiatric Disorders and Mental Health Needs)*.
- Five years after the first interview in detention, more than 45 percent of male youth and nearly 30 percent of female youth had one or more psychiatric disorders *(Psychiatric Disorders in Youth After Detention)*.
- The standardized mortality rate for delinquent youth after detention was more than four times the rate for youth in the general population, and the mortality rate for delinquent female youth after detention was nearly eight times the rate in the general population *(Violent Death in Delinquent Youth After Detention)*.

Working With Youth in Confinement. Released by the National Partnership for Juvenile Services, the National Institute of Corrections, and OJJDP, the *Desktop Guide to Quality Practice for Working With Youth in Confinement* is a user-friendly electronic resource for line staff, supervisors, administrators, and other practitioners who work with confined youth. The guide describes promising and effective practices for serving this population aimed at informing policies, procedures, and practices in juvenile justice facilities.

Educating Confined Youth. In December 2014, the U.S. Departments of Justice and Education released the Correctional Education Guidance Package to help juvenile justice secure care facilities—and the local juvenile justice and education agencies that work with and support them—improve the quality of education for confined youth. The package contains several documents intended to ensure that youth in confinement receive an education comparable to that provided in traditional public school settings. A resource guide, *Guiding Principles for Providing High-Quality Education in Juvenile Justice Secure Care Settings,* identifies five principles for improving education for confined youth.

Accessing Data. OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book offers easy access to a host of juvenile justice data. FY 2015 updates included juvenile court statistics from 1985 through 2012; national, state, and county juvenile arrest estimates from 1994 through 2012; and state and county juvenile court case counts for delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases between 1997 and 2011. The Statistical Briefing Book was developed by the National Center for Juvenile Justice and is available on the OJJDP website.

In June 2015, OJJDP sponsored the Workshop for Contributors to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive (NJCDA). Held in Burlington, VT, the workshop offered attendees best practices in data system development and data usage to inform juvenile justice policies and procedures. Approximately 50 representatives from juvenile courts or other juvenile justice agencies that contribute case-level data to the OJJDP-funded archive attended. NJCDA benefits from the voluntary contribution of juvenile court data from jurisdictions representing approximately 85 percent of the nation's juvenile population. Data provided to the archive are used to produce the annual juvenile court statistics reports and to update the Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics data analysis tool.

Connect with OJJDP on social media: ojjdp.gov/enews/enews.html.

OJJDP
Fiscal Year 2015 Awards

APPENDIX A

In fiscal year 2015, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention awarded more than $266 million in grants to help at-risk youth, protect children, and improve juvenile justice systems nationwide. The awards were made through formula and discretionary grant funding.

Formula Grants

Funding through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) formula grants is available to states and territories through the state agency designated by the Governor. Juvenile justice specialists in each state administer the funding through subgrants to units of local government, local private agencies, and federally recognized American Indian/Alaska Native jurisdictions for programs in accordance with legislative requirements. In fiscal year (FY) 2015, OJJDP awarded more than $39 million under the following formula grant programs:

Program Title	Total Funding	Number of Awards
Guidance for Prison Rape Elimination Act Reallocation Funds	$530,980	31
Title II Formula Grants Program	$38,653,194	56

Discretionary Grants

OJJDP awards discretionary grants to states, units of local government, and private organizations to administer programs. During FY 2015, OJJDP awarded more than $227 million in discretionary grants through the following programs:

Program Title	Total Funding	Number of Awards
Assessing the Impact of Juvenile Justice Reforms Program	$501,265	3
Bridging Research and Practice Project To Advance Juvenile Justice and Safety	$500,000	1
Child Abuse Training for Judicial and Court Personnel	$1,296,891	1
Court-Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Membership and Accreditation Program and Training and Technical Assistance	$5,223,058	1
Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) Purpose Area 8: Tribal Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts	$3,746,618	12
CTAS Purpose Area 9: Tribal Youth Program	$2,917,523	7

Program Title	Total Funding	Number of Awards
Design Study of Dual System Youth	$750,000	1
Enhancing Forensic Capacity HERO Child Rescue Corps Initiative	$600,000	4
Initiative To Develop Juvenile Reentry Measurement Standards	$750,000	1
Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Invited	$21,165,000	60
Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program: Vermont	$235,000	1
Invited Research Applications	$4,395,790	10
Invited Training and Technical Assistance Applications	$5,855,364	12
Juvenile Drug Courts Addressing Systematic Barriers Program	$4,000,000	10
Juvenile Drug Courts Communities of Practice	$2,000,000	1
Juvenile Justice Model Data Project	$500,000	1
Juvenile Justice System Improvement Invited Applications	$6,515,178	15
Mentoring Opportunities for Youth Initiative: Category 1: National Mentoring Programs	$41,625,175	4
Mentoring Opportunities for Youth Initiative: Category 2: Multistate Mentoring Programs	$26,000,000	13
Mentoring Opportunities for Youth Initiative: Category 3: Collaborative Mentoring Partnerships	$6,000,000	4
Mentoring for Youth: Underserved Populations: Category 1: Youth With Disabilities	$500,000	1
Mentoring for Youth: Underserved Populations: Category 2: Youth in Foster Care	$500,000	1
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children Invited	$31,695,597	2
National Juvenile Court Data Archive	$650,000	1
Nonparticipating State Program: Wyoming	$380,000	1
Police and Youth Engagement: Supporting the Role of Law Enforcement in Juvenile Justice Reform	$500,000	1
Second Chance Act Comprehensive Statewide Juvenile Reentry System Reform Implementation Program	$2,196,894	3
Second Chance Act Smart on Juvenile Justice: Community Supervision	$1,000,000	6

Program Title	Total Funding	Number of Awards
Second Chance Act Smart on Juvenile Justice: Community Supervision Training and Technical Assistance Program	$650,000	1
Second Chance Act Strengthening Families and Children of Incarcerated Parents	$1,239,276	3
Second Chance Act Strengthening Relationships Between Young Fathers and Their Children: A Reentry Mentoring Project	$2,939,067	7
Second Chance Act Supporting Latino/a Youth From Out-of-Home Placement to the Community	$2,900,000	6
Smart on Juvenile Justice: Enhancing Youth Access to Justice Initiative: Category 1: Youth Access to Justice State Reform Planning Grants	$757,174	4
Smart on Juvenile Justice: Enhancing Youth Access to Justice Initiative: Category 2: Youth Access to Justice Training and Technical Assistance	$1,188,106	1
Smart on Juvenile Justice: Enhancing Youth Access to Justice Initiative: Category 3: Youth Access to Justice State and Tribal Juvenile Defender Resource Centers	$903,677	2
State and Community Development Invited Applications	$6,269,000	27
Studies Program on At-Risk or System-Involved Girls	$148,258	3
Tribal Youth Program Training and Technical Assistance	$2,030,094	1
Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCA) Children's Advocacy Centers Membership and Accreditation Program	$750,000	1
VOCA Children's Advocacy Centers Subgrant Program	$11,068,043	1
VOCA Training and Technical Assistance for Child Abuse Professionals	$900,000	1
VOCA Training and Technical Assistance for Child Abuse Prosecutors	$900,000	1
Youth Development, Prevention, and Safety Invited Applications	$15,442,844	18
Youth With Sexual Behavior Problems Program	$600,000	2
Youth Violence Prevention Coordinated Technical Assistance Program	$2,062,690	1
Youth Violence Prevention Expansion and Enhancement Project	$3,307,611	11

The following are FY 2015 awards that were made under FY 2014 solicitations:

Program Title	Total Funding	Number of Awards
Comprehensive Anti-Gang Strategies and Programs	$481,906	2
Mentoring for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Domestic Sex Trafficking Initiative: Category 1: Mentoring Project Sites	$900,000	2

Annual award information dating back to fiscal year 2007 is available on the OJJDP website, ojjdp.gov (click on "Funding," then "Awards").

OJJDP
Fiscal Year 2015 Publications

APPENDIX B

All Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) publications can be viewed and downloaded from the OJJDP website, ojjdp.gov (select "Publications"). Print publications can also be ordered online at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) website, ncjrs.gov (select "A–Z Publications/Products"). The NCJ numbers in the chart can be used to search for or order resources from NCJRS or to locate specific resources in the NCJRS library.

Several OJJDP publications are available in e-Book format. Visit ojjdp.gov/publications/ebooks.html to download available titles in e-Pub or MOBI format.

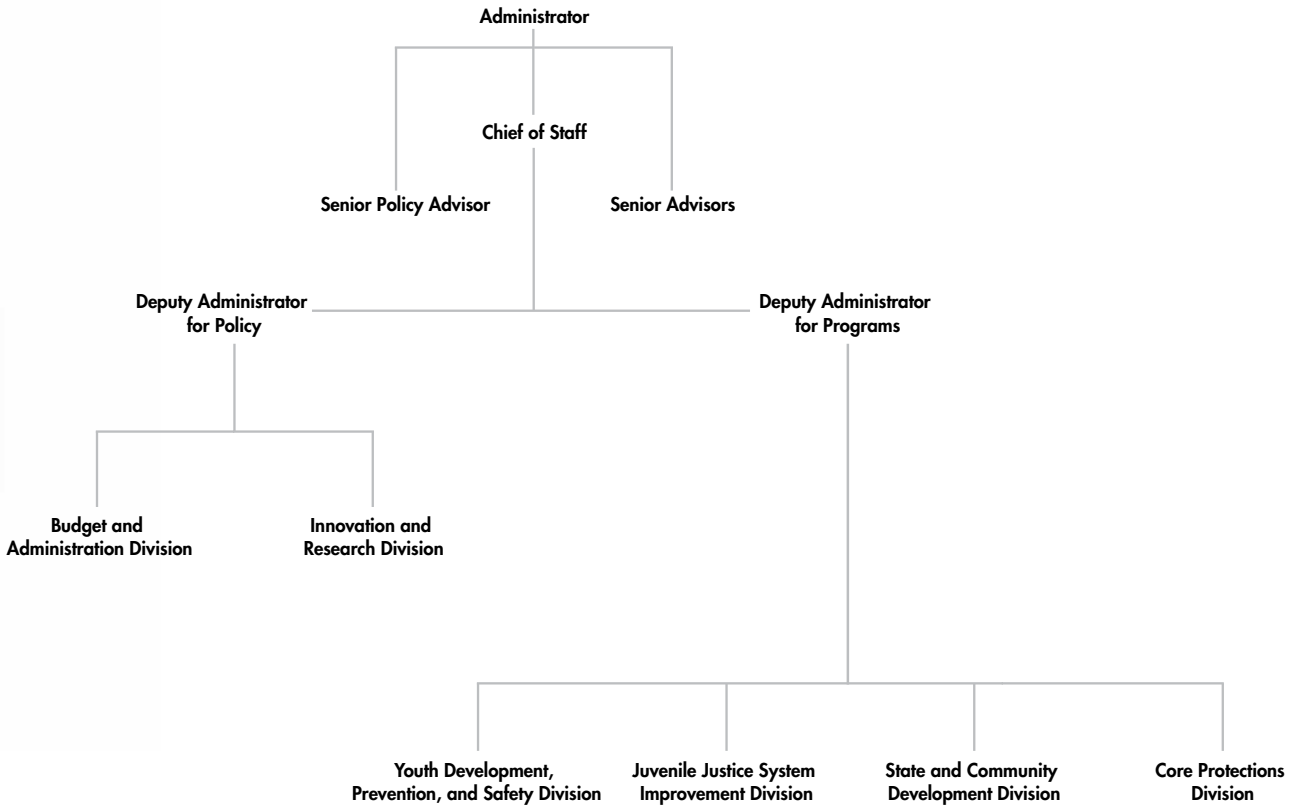
Publication Title	Publication Type	NCJ Number
Child Forensic Interviewing: Best Practices	Bulletin	248749
Children's Exposure to Violence, Crime, and Abuse: An Update	Bulletin, National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence Series	248547
Delinquency Cases in Juvenile Court, 2011	Fact Sheet, National Report Series	248409
Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 2011	Fact Sheet, National Report Series	248410
Detained Youth Processed in Juvenile and Adult Court: Psychiatric Disorders and Mental Health Needs	Bulletin, Beyond Detention Series	248283
Highlights of the 2012 National Youth Gang Survey	Fact Sheet, Youth Gang Series	248025
Juvenile Arrests 2012	Bulletin, National Report Series	248513
Juvenile Drug Courts: A Process, Outcome, and Impact Evaluation	Bulletin	248406
Juvenile Residential Facility Census, 2012: Selected Findings	Bulletin, National Report Series	247207

Publication Title	Publication Type	NCJ Number
OJJDP News @ a Glance, September/October 2014	Newsletter	248243
OJJDP News @ a Glance, November/December 2014	Newsletter	248512
OJJDP News @ a Glance, January/February 2015	Newsletter	248633
OJJDP News @ a Glance, March/April 2015	Newsletter	248712
OJJDP News @ a Glance, May/June 2015	Newsletter	248901
OJJDP News @ a Glance, July/August 2015	Newsletter	249004
Perceived Barriers to Mental Health Services Among Detained Youth	Bulletin, Beyond Detention Series	248522
Psychiatric Disorders in Youth After Detention	Bulletin, Beyond Detention Series	246824
Psychosocial Maturity and Desistance From Crime in a Sample of Serious Juvenile Offenders	Bulletin, Pathways to Desistance Series	248391
Studying Deterrence Among High-Risk Adolescents	Bulletin, Pathways to Desistance Series	248617
Violent Death in Delinquent Youth After Detention	Bulletin, Beyond Detention Series	248408

OJJDP
Organization

APPENDIX C

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION



Office of the Administrator

The Office of the Administrator establishes the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) priorities and policies, oversees the management of the Office's divisions, and fosters collaboration with federal, state, local, and tribal agencies and associations that share OJJDP's commitment to preventing and combating juvenile delinquency and victimization.

Budget and Administration Division

The Budget and Administration Division manages the operational activities of OJJDP, including budget and award administration services, human resources, planning and performance measures, contract and procurement support, and administrative support functions.

Core Protections Division

The Core Protections Division provides guidance and specialized assistance on compliance-related issues to ensure the states' adherence to the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. In addition, the division conducts reviews and field audits to assess the adequacy of states' compliance-monitoring systems.

Innovation and Research Division

The Innovation and Research Division administers OJJDP's research, training and technical assistance, and communications activities. This division oversees the agency's program of research and evaluation, translating the knowledge and lessons learned from these activities into specialized training and technical assistance for tribal nations, states, and communities, and communicating OJJDP's priorities and initiatives to the field to promote sound policies, best practices, and system improvement.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement Division

The Juvenile Justice System Improvement (JJSI) Division administers policies and programs that connect directly with the juvenile justice system. JJSI coordinates OJJDP's work with law enforcement, judges and courts, corrections, and other juvenile justice components to promote system improvement and best practices. This division includes the National Juvenile Information Sharing initiative, the Juvenile Detention Alternatives initiative, and reentry (Second Chance Act) and mental health initiatives.

State and Community Development Division

The State and Community Development (SCD) Division administers OJJDP's formula and block grants and major U.S. Department of Justice program and policy initiatives, including Defending Childhood, the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, and the Supportive School Discipline Initiative. SCD also supports OJJDP's public and private sector partnerships and ensures engagement with the field through its administration of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice, and development of working relationships with the philanthropic community.

Youth Development, Prevention, and Safety Division

The Youth Development, Prevention, and Safety (YDPS) Division administers policies and programs that focus on positive youth development and protecting children against victimization. YDPS coordinates OJJDP's efforts that cover the continuum of children's experiences before they reach the juvenile justice system. Among the programs that this division administers are mentoring programs for at-risk children, the Internet Crimes Against Children program, the Tribal Youth Program, the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, AMBER Alert, and Children's Advocacy Centers.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
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